

JUNE,
1894.

CAMPBELL'S

Vol. IV,
No. 1.

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

SCIENCE
LITERATURE

MUSIC
POETRY-ART

CHICAGO

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Vol. IV, No. 1.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1894.

Price, 25 Cents.



ROBERT A. WALLER,
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
[See Page 3.]

CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. CAMPBELL PUBLISHING CO.,

215 MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES.

This magazine may be had at all European Branches of the International News Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Regular subscription price, \$3.00 per year. To Europe, \$4.00. Money should be remitted by P. O. Order, Express Order, New York or Chicago Draft, payable to J. B. Campbell Publishing Co. All letters containing money should be registered. Do not send private check.

Agents are not allowed to renew Subscriptions.

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Only a limited amount of High Class Advertising will be taken. Terms given upon application. All copy must be in by the 15th of month preceding issue.

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CHICAGO, JUNE, 1894.**CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**

With this number the successor to the **WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED** makes its appearance before the public as Volume IV, No. 1, of **CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**.

For three years the **WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED** occupied a field of its own. The original intention of the founder, Mr. James B. Campbell, was to make it essentially a journal devoted entirely to the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition. That his intention was carried out in every detail can be attested to by the thousands of readers and also from the fact that he received the highest and only award as the most authentic History of the Exposition.

The World's Columbian Exposition has now passed into history. The **WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED** has fulfilled its mission. It covered the great enterprise from its inception to its close. Having faithfully performed the work for which it was instituted, it is willing to rest on the laurels it won.

The change of name does not necessarily change the scope and object of the publication. This issue contains many of the best features from the Exposition that have not already been given, together with information bearing on the closing up of its affairs. This is only the carrying out of the original plan, and is essential, in order that our subscribers may get everything of interest connected with the Exposition.

The California Midwinter Exposition will be fully covered in this and subsequent issues. Space will also be devoted to matters and things of interest in Art, Literature and Science, the object being to especially cater to the artistic taste of our readers by illustrating the best things in nature and art to be found in both Europe and America. As heretofore the illustrations will be of the highest order, the subjects being selected from all parts of the world.

Owing to an unusual amount of labor involved in the publication of "Campbell's Illustrated

History of the World's Columbian Exposition" and the change in our business location it has delayed the first issue of the magazine in its new form. Henceforth, however, our readers and subscribers will receive it regularly each month.

To the reading public we desire to say that in no other publication in this country today will you be able to find as varied and interesting features as will be found in all future numbers of **CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY**.

DISSOLUTION OF THE "WHITE CITY."

In one short year what changes have come over the "White City by the Inland Sea." Where one year ago was joy, beauty and a harmonious blending of all that pleased the fancy of man, today can be seen ruin and decay. The dissolution of the "White City" has been swift and sure. The ravages of time have been given but little opportunity to do work, for the hand of man has been busy destroying all that once made it the wonder of the world.

To those who saw this wonderful city in all its splendor and magnificence it will ever be an ideal of all that is beautiful in architecture and art. Each massive structure will be peopled with all they contained at that time, and they can only remember it all as it appeared when in the zenith of its glory.

Those who saw it in those days, and have not been permitted or unfortunate enough to have seen it as it now appears, are to be congratulated. For, like the face of some dear friend, which is far more pleasant to remember as it looked in the strength and beauty of manhood, than after disease had sapped the life blood and death had laid its icy fingers upon him, the memory will always be a pleasant one.

The stately Administration building still stands guard, and has lost but little of its beauty. But it looks down upon a scene of ruin and desolation in what was once the pride of millions—the wonderful Court of Honor. Great massive structures still mark where, but a few months ago, was housed the wealth of the world in Science, Mechanics, Manufactures and Art. Only bare walls and the reverberating sounds of footsteps can now be seen and heard.

The hands of vandals and incendiaries hastened the work of destruction. They were followed by the wrecker, and now all that is left to mark the curious features of the Midway Plaisance and the site of the state and foreign buildings are piles of lumber and staff.

The Wooded Island is still to be seen in all its beauty, and will be one of the future attractions of Jackson Park, but no more will thousands sit within its flower-bordered walks and watch illuminations and pyrotechnical displays as of yore. The lagoons are a part of the park system, but they are not filled with life and activity as they once were.

Little by little the White City is vanishing from the sight. Its dissolution is only a question of time. As it fades away, nothing but a memory of what it once was can fill the void.

WHEN the Columbian Museum opens its doors to the public on or about June 1st it will have one of the finest and largest collections of any similar institution in the world at its inauguration.

BENEFITS OF THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

All expositions are instituted for the purpose of advertising the country which is instrumental in organizing, building and carrying it to a successful completion. That the people of California are an energetic, wide-awake class was made evident by the showing that state made at the World's Fair. In fact it has been demonstrated for several years that the section of country beyond the Rockies contained a class of people that was constantly on the alert to advertise that country and its advantages.

The benefit to be derived from the Midwinter Fair, while local in many respects, as it will thoroughly advertise the products and industries of the Pacific Slope, will be national as well. Anything that benefits a part of these United States benefits the whole to a certain degree. California simply took advantage of the opportunities presented and the result has been that she is at present the best advertised state in the Union. These opportunities were offered at the close of the World's Fair, many of the exhibits being procured for the Midwinter Fair.

The influx of industrial and commercial emigration that will flow into California in the next few years will be the best evidence of the benefits that state will gain by its enterprise, and will amply repay the commonwealth for all the sacrifices made and money expended in building and maintaining the Exposition.

**PRIZE HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION
TRUE MERIT WON.**

It is with a feeling of gratification that we refer to the success of our work for the past three years. When we consider the many publications that were in the field for honors from the hands of the Exposition officials, and that "Campbell's Illustrated History of the Exposition" received the highest and only award as the most authentic and complete record of the Great Exposition, we feel that our mention here of the fact is justified. Beyond doubt this is the most interesting and richest illustrated work ever published. The revised and last edition contains a complete and exhaustive history of the Exposition from 1889 to the burning of the buildings, January 8, 1894. The illustrations are photographs reproduced on copper-plate engravings, and show the grounds, buildings, principal exhibits and attractions. Full descriptions can be seen on the last cover of this journal. It is a standard work, and no library or home will be complete without a set of the volumes. In short, it is the World's Fair reproduced by art and science, and will be read in centuries to come. We have placed the price of this work so low that it is within the reach of all our readers. For full information see last cover.

THERE was a very interesting series of great albums illustrating almost everything of importance in Portugal, sent to the World's Fair, but from some cause they were never exhibited. The engineering and architecture as well as the monuments of that country, were reproduced in handsome photographs, that gave an insight into the achievements of Portugal. They were seen by but few persons in this country, the American Society of Civil Engineers, having just reshipped them to Portugal.

MR. ROBERT A. WALLER.

[See Frontispiece.]

Robert A. Waller was born in Kentucky in 1850. His family moved to Chicago in 1858, and Mr. Waller received his preparatory education here. He was invested with high honors upon his graduation from Washington and Lee University in 1872. When he left college he entered the insurance business as a clerk, and in the course of two years became a partner in the firm of Bowmar & Waller. In 1876 he married Miss Watson, of Frankfort, Ky. Three years later, on account of Mr. Bowmar's ill-health and consequent retirement, the insurance firm was changed to R. A. Waller & Co., under which name the business is still carried on.

Besides being an influential underwriter, conducting one of the largest offices in town, Mr. Waller is prominent in other departments of Chicago's busy life. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Sheridan Drive Association. February, 1893, he was appointed one of the Lincoln Park commissioners, and after the death of Mr. Goudy, he was chosen president of the board. Under his administration the board has been very active in many directions, especially in the extension of the Lake Shore drive and the improvements in and around the park. Mr. Waller was a member of the original executive committee of thirty appointed by Mayor Cregier to secure the World's Columbian Exposition to Chicago. After the location of the World's Fair in this city, he was elected member of the first Board of Directors and placed upon the Grounds and Buildings committee, the Ways and Means committee and the Fine Arts committee. Later on he was made 2nd. vice president of the Exposition, a member of the Executive committee, the Committee of Reference and Control, Ways and Means, Liberal Arts, Grounds and Buildings, Board of Public Comfort and Insurance Auxiliary committee.

He possesses an engaging personality, and his popularity among all classes of business men is unbounded. He has large property interests, being owner of the Ashland Block, and is also founder of one of Chicago's prettiest suburbs—Buena Park. Mr. Waller's social standing is very high. He is a member of the Iroquois, University, Chicago, Fellowship, Union, Athletic and Union League clubs, and is connected with various other social and commercial organizations.

A JUST CLAIM.

The first destructive fire at the World's Fair, which succeeded in burning the Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall, besides doing considerable damage to the Manufactures building, resulted in a loss of about \$70,000 in the French section. It was claimed at the time by the French representatives that had the Fair officials not been so slow in their work of closing up the business of the Exposition, they would have been out of the building with their exhibits, and hence would have suffered no loss.

Under the circumstances they claimed damages from this government. The matter was taken to Secretary Gresham, and he decided that the Exposition officials were responsible for the damages and should pay them. This the Exposition people have refused to do, and it is now claimed that the French consul will bring suit against them for the amount of the loss.

That their claim is a just one must be conceded when the State department at Washington decides the Fair authorities are responsible. Under such circumstances it would seem that the only fair and honorable thing for the Exposition company to do is to pay the claim. This country is under many obligations to the French people for the magnificent display they made at the Fair, and to treat the exhibitors in this shabby manner, for losses suffered by no fault of their own, would be rank injustice not to say discourteous.

ANCIENT RELICS OF THE NILE.

In this issue of the ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY we present to our readers the latest photographs of the two greatest wonders of the world, the great Pyramid of Cheops and the Colossal Sphinx at Gizeh, Egypt, near the river Nile. These views show the ruins as they appear at the present day, and will give one the best conception of their size that can possibly be gained, without a visit to them.

As many of our readers may already know, the pyramid of Cheops was named after the Egyptian king under whose reign it was built. This pyramid is located about forty miles west of the Nile, at or near Gizeh, and about 120 miles from the mouth of that river. It was built as a tomb for King Cheops, at a cost of an immense amount of money and lives. It is claimed that it took 100,000 men, changed every three months, ten years to construct the causeway by which the great blocks of stone were brought from the quarries in Arabia. This immense pile of masonry, which has stood the ravages of time for nearly, fifty centuries is 750 feet in length at the base and 450 feet high. The sides leading from the base to the apex were built in the form of steps, so that those who desire may walk to the top. Some records give the date of its building 3095-3032 B. C.

The Sphinx, according to old Egyptian and Grecian mythology, was a hybrid creature with the body of a lion and the head of a woman. This creature was said to propound riddles, devouring all who failed to solve them, finally killing itself because one was solved. The Sphinx shown in our illustration was built about the time of the great Pyramid and is very near to it. The photograph was recently taken and shows a fine profile view.

HOME OF THE COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

A great many expressions of opinion are floating through the air of Chicago these days as to the location of the new Field Columbian Museum. The average citizen has been under the impression, ever since the magnificent gift of Marshall Field made the museum a possibility, that its home was to be on the spot of its birth.

It would seem to those who are not so imbued with the sectional spirit as some of the citizens inhabiting the North, West and South sides of this city appear to be, that the proper location for the museum would be in Jackson Park. This park being the location of what was once the eighth wonder of the world would be robbed of its just dues in the removal of practically the greatest monument commemorating that event.

If the convenience of Chicago's citizens be the only question under consideration the Lake Front is undoubtedly the proper place for the museum. But the present chaotic condition in which the title to this strip of land appears to

be, would make this location an uncertain one, until it was decided whether the City of Chicago, the United States government or the Illinois Central Railway was the owner. Eliminating this location, there is no other in Chicago so easy of access as Jackson Park, even if she had no other claims for recognition. With a surface railway, an elevated system, two cable and several electric lines, besides a water route, the visitors may take their choice, just as they did during the Exposition.

All this agitation will amount to but very little. Friends of each section of our city, with that progressiveness so characteristic of the average Chicagoan, desire to let the public know they are wide awake to anything that will benefit their division, but deep within their own hearts they are willing to acknowledge that the only spot for the Columbian Museum is its present location, and they will lend every assistance in their power to make it a success, regardless of location. It was this unity, when the test came, which made the World's Columbian Exposition so successful from its inception to its close.

IMPROVEMENT OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

The proposition to convert Midway Plaisance into a canal or lagoon, made by the South Park Commissioners, meets with a hearty response from Chicago citizens, especially those residing in the great South Side. What could be more appropriate than to extend the beautiful system of Park lagoons across the Midway and connect the inland waters of Washington and Jackson Parks? This would give Chicago one of the finest watercourses for pleasure craft of any city in the world.

The plan is not only feasible, but very easy of accomplishment. The only serious obstacle to be met with is the cable line of the South Side Street Car Company along Cottage Grove Avenue and the Illinois Central Railway. The construction of such a waterway would necessitate bridging these lines. The benefits to be derived from such a scheme would, however, compensate the companies for any trouble and expense they would be compelled to make in crossing the canal.

With such a waterway as this, having driveways on either side, and such tree and plant ornamentation as the Park Commissioners have already decorated the South Side parks and boulevards, that strip of land would be converted into a veritable Garden of Eden, without the serpent.

THE World's Columbian Exposition has sent through the State department at Washington, to the governments of the World, the "Memorial for International Arbitration" prepared here during the World's Fair. It is signed, in fac-simile, by the commissioners of most of those governments in all languages and alphabets, as well as by American state and federal officials and by the noble men and women who less officially lent their effort to the world's advancement at the great fair. Arbitration, it shows, has never yet cost \$1,000,000, while the wars of the last forty years have cost over \$13,000,000,000 and standing armies cost now about \$8,000,000 a day.

CAPTAIN PORTER of the U. S. Secret Service, is after firms which he claims are using copies of the World's Fair medal. As no one has seen it how can they duplicate it?



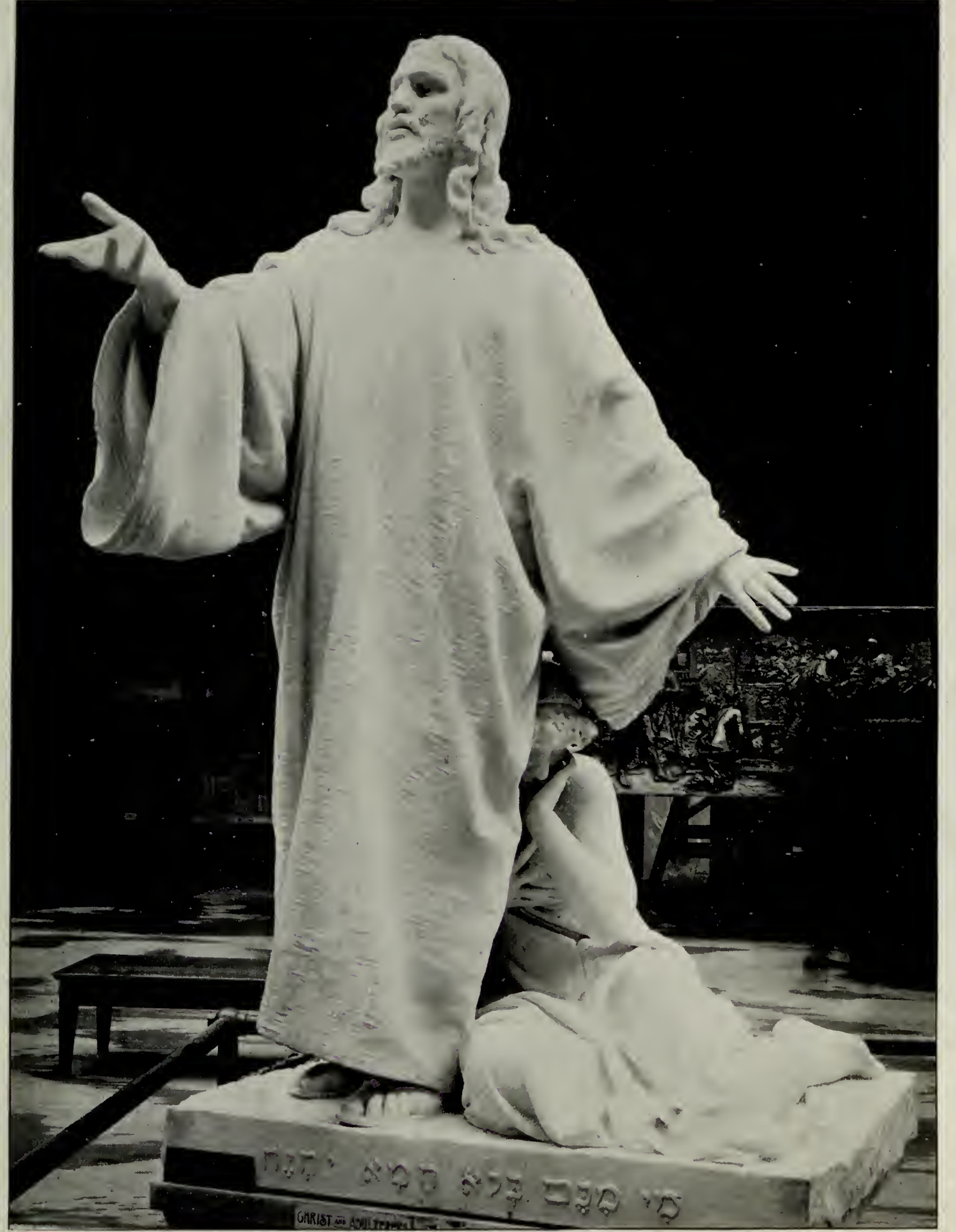
THE FIRST PAIR OF EARRINGS, STATUARY IN SPANISH SECTION, FINE ARTS.



THE FISHERS CAUGHT, STATUARY IN SPANISH SECTION, FINE ARTS.



STATUE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.



"CHRIST AND THE ADULTERESS," STATUARY IN BRAZIL'S SECTION, FINE ARTS PALACE.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

It is an old saying, "that there is nothing new under the sun," but this will answer no longer as a truism, because it has been demonstrated that a great many new things have grown out of the great Columbian Exposition of 1893. It is hardly necessary, in a work of this kind, to attempt any special argument in support of such an assertion, because almost every page of this history shows that there are many things in the world never seen before.

The idea that everything which exists, as the result or planning of man, had its foundation or suggestion from some previous thought would, without question, be true, but it must be conceded that progression is the law of life and progression means that our thoughts must not remain stationary, but constantly improve in essence and quality. If above statement is true, it necessarily proves that there must constantly be a change in our lives and as constantly new thoughts and things in the world.

In different ages of the past there have been gatherings of wise and pure men, who were impressed with the importance and value to the world of the religious doctrines or sacred books in which they believed, but it remained for this age and year to suggest and bring together the leading thinkers of all religions.

It would be a most difficult task, if not absolutely impossible, to even approximately estimate the beneficial results of this great "Congress of Religions." Great in the character and standing of the representatives, who came as official mouthpieces of the sects they represented; great in the number of these representatives and great in the wide-spread interest their sessions attracted.

Think, if you please, of the many millions of people in the world and then consider that nearly all of these millions of people have some form of religion, and you are ready for this thought, that it is a wonderful thing to bring representatives of all these different religions to the garden city of America, in almost the very center of the country, and here, from a common platform, hear them give what, to each one, seemed to be a good reason for their faith or belief.

It must be conceded by every good thinker that man is by nature a religious being, not that all men are believers in the formulated creeds or dogmas made by man; but rather, that they all believe in a Supreme power and instinctively worship that power or intelligence, in some form or other. The belief in God, is almost, if not quite, universal, and it matters little what name or term may be used to designate this being of unlimited power, omniscience and wisdom, it is the desire of every right-thinking person to name and worship God according to their highest conception.

It has often been said, that every system of religion on earth was an absolute necessity for the people, because it required all the different forms of belief, creeds and dogmas in order that every person might find among them some thought that would suggest the greater thought of God which they contained.

Every person, who attended the parliament of religions, was impressed with this, that, in reality, the people of the world were nearer together in their religious thought than had been believed.

It is no doubt true that no two people in the world think exactly alike on any number of

subjects, and if it could be found that even any two people were of the same mind, their expression of the thought would hardly be the same, and hence we have such a widespread unity and variety in the discussion of all questions.

If it was possible to ascertain what the earliest form of religious belief in the world really was, it would probably be found that all systems of religion were in a greater or less degree patterned from it, but antedating history, or tradition, it is generally understood among scholars that some forms of religious belief were in vogue.

When we consider the many forms or systems of religion that now exist and then consult our encyclopædias for a description of the historical religions that have been supplanted by some of the present existing ones, we are nearly ready for the thought that the heaven of this great Congress of Religions, may so lighten the entire thought of the world, as to result in the readjustment of the present beliefs, so that all people may unite in the simple but all inclusive belief of the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

It should be stated that the originator of the idea of holding a series of world's congresses, that should embrace the discussion of all scientific and religious beliefs, was first publicly mentioned by Mr. C. C. Bonney, who was afterwards commissioned to arrange for such congresses.

Committees were appointed to have special charge of the various congresses to be represented and Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of Chicago was made chairman of the committee on religions.

The attendance at these congresses was very large, filling the largest hall in the new Art Institute on the lake front and included many of the representative thinkers of the world.

This Congress of Religions first convened September 11, 1893, and was called to order by President C. C. Bonney, who made an excellent address. Among other things he said:

He who believes that God has revealed himself more fully in his religion than in any other, can not do otherwise than desire to bring that religion to the knowledge of all men, with an abiding conviction that the God who gave it will preserve, protect and advance it, in every expedient way. And hence he will welcome every just opportunity to come into fraternal relations with men of other creeds, that they may see in his upright life the evidence of the truth and beauty of his faith, and be thereby led to learn it and be helped heavenward by it.

When it pleased God to give me the idea of the World's Congress of 1893, there came with that idea a profound conviction that their crowning glory should be a fraternal conference of the world's religions. Accordingly, the original announcement of the World's Congress scheme, which was sent by the government of the United States to all other nations, contained, among other great themes to be considered, "The grounds for fraternal union in the religions of different people."

Dr. Barrows, chairman of the committee, followed with an address of power and eloquence, in which he said:

I should not use the word "if" in speaking of the outcome of this Congress of Religions, since, were it decreed that our sessions should end this day, the truthful historian would say that the idea which has inspired and led this movement; the idea whose beauty and force has drawn you through these many thousand miles of travel, that this idea has been so flashed before the eyes of men that they will not forget it, and that our meeting this morning has become a new, great fact in the historic evolution of the race which will not be obliterated.

Every library in the land will have the complete text of all addresses that followed and it will be impossible to give more than a few extracts from the remarks of foreign delegates.

Most Rev. Dionysios Latas, Archbishop, of Zante:

All men have a common Creator without any distinction between the rich and poor, the ruler and the ruled; all men have a common Creator, without any distinc-

tion of clime or race, without distinction of nationality or ancestry, of name or nobility; all men have a common Creator and consequently a common father in God.

P. C. Mozoomdar, representing the Brahmo Somaj, of India:

In prehistoric times our forefathers worshipped the great living Spirit, God, and, after many strange vicissitudes, we Indian theists, led by the light of ages, worship the same living Spirit, God, and none other.

Right Rev. Renchi Shabita, Shinto Bishop of Japan:

In the history of the past we read of repeated and fierce conflicts between different religious creeds, which sometimes ended in war. But that time has passed away and things have changed with advancing civilization. It is a great blessing, not only to the religious themselves, but also to human affairs, that the different religionists can thus gather in a friendly way and exchange their thoughts and opinions on the important problems of the age.

Count Bernstorff, of Germany:

We can not deny that we who meet in this parliament are separated by great and important principles. We admit that these differences can not be bridged over, but we meet, believing everybody has the right to his faith.

Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand:

We find in all religions a number of truths that are the foundation, the bed rock of all morality, and we see them in the various religions throughout the world. We can surely without sacrificing one point of Catholic morality or of truth admire those truths revealed in some manner by God.

H. Dharmapala, of Ceylon:

I bring to you the good wishes of 475,000,000 of Buddhists, the blessings and peace of the religious founder of that system which has prevailed so many centuries in Asia.

Swami Vivekananda, of Bombay, India:

I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honor of this convention will be the death knell to all fanaticism, to all persecutions with the sword of the pen, and to all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

Dr. Adolf Brodbeck, of Hanover, Germany:

We believe that many things in our civilization are, and will be, imperfect. But it is unwise to change or abolish something as long as we are unable to put something decidedly better instead.

Dr. W. C. Roberts, of New York:

The brotherhood of man is to me a most precious thought. It has been my pleasure to travel over the four quarters of the globe, to mingle with a large number of nationalities, and I have found, in all of them, something to admire, something to emulate, and, among them, many to love. And, therefore, I take great interest in this religious congress, where I have the pleasure of seeing the representatives of different nationalities.

Kinza Ringe, M. Harai, Japanese Buddhist:

If any religion teaches injustice to humanity, I will oppose it, as I ever have opposed it, with my blood and soul. I will be the bitterest dissenter from Christianity, or I will be the warmest admirer of its gospels. We, the 40,000,000 souls of Japan, standing firmly and persistently upon the basis of international justice, await still further manifestations as to the morality of Christianity.

Rev. Samuel Warren, Swedenborgian:

Man was created to be a free and willing agent of the Lord to bless his kind; his true happiness comes not in seeking happiness for himself, but in seeking to promote the happiness of others, where all are animated by this desire, all are mutually and reciprocally blest.

Jinanji Janshodji Modi, of India:

The Parsees are a people who have chosen to relinquish their venerable ancestors' homesteads rather than abandon their ancient religion, the founder of which lived no less than two thousand years ago. A people who, for a thousand years, have formed in the midst of the great Hindu people, not unlike an island in the sea, a quiet, separate and distinct nation, is peculiar and remarkable. As for its race, so for its religions and social life and customs.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore:

We live and move and have our being in the midst of a civilization, which is the legitimate offspring of the Catholic religion. The blessings resulting from our Christian civilization are poured out so regularly and so abundantly on the intellectual, moral and social world, like the sunlight and the air of heaven, and the fruits of the earth, that they have ceased to excite any surprise except to those who visit lands where the religion of Christ is little known.

The quotations above given are only such as would meet with general acceptance, or at least not be considered as objectional, coming from the parties whose names are given. It would be manifestly improper to have given short extracts from the doctrinal parts of the essays read, because a partial statement of doctrine would not be just to any of the large number of speakers.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO MANUFACTURES BUILDING. STATUE OF LIBERTY, PERISTYLE AND MUSIC HALL IN BACKGROUND. ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN IN FOREGROUND, NOT IN ACTION.

ORNAMENTAL GERMAN GATES.

Columbia avenue in the Manufactures building was one of the most popular thoroughfares in any building at the Exposition. Ranged on each side of this avenue was some of the finest exhibits to be seen at the Exposition. In the vicinity of the great clock tower was the exhibits of Germany, France, Great Britain, the Tiffany, and others of note.

Perhaps the one that attracted as much attention as any in the building was that made in the German section. The entrance to this section was guarded by three wrought-iron gates. These gates formed the largest piece of wrought iron ever made. Their total frontage was 161 feet. The central gate of the group was forty feet high and twenty-two feet wide, while each side gate was thirty feet high and fifteen feet wide. The central gate weighed eighteen tons

is known that this material was very delicate and fragile, the feat of bringing it such a distance, without suffering any mishap, seems wonderful to contemplate.

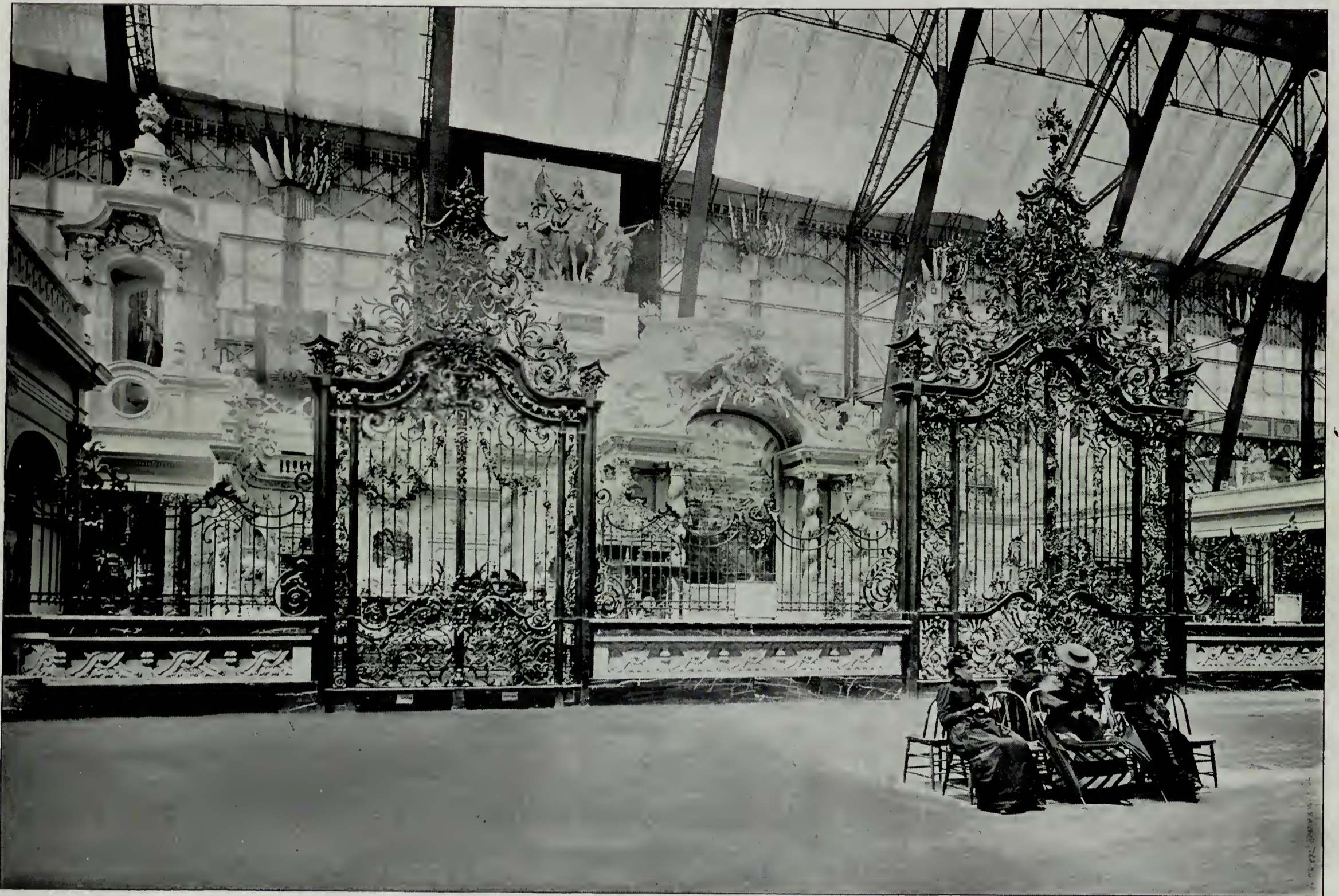
A large painting on porcelain tiles was placed between the handsome pillars under the statuary crowning the porch. This painting represented Germania and her two sons, Industry and Courage. The entire scene was a beautiful view on the river Rhine, showing Cologne's Cathedral towers, with the figure of Germania in the clouds and Father Rhine in a boat.

This excellent piece of work was purchased by the Germania club of Chicago, and placed in their handsome club-house on the north side of the city.

In the north alcove of the porch was an exhibit of porcelain dishes that would captivate the heart of the connoisseur. Here was to be seen every imaginable kind of dish, from the

Fair which occupied an important position in the general success of the great exhibition. This was the Emergency Hospital. Thousands of men, women and children were given aid and comfort who otherwise would have been compelled to suffer. The building was located in a convenient part of the grounds, and its staff of nurses, physicians and ambulance corps was perfect. The sweet-faced nurses, in their frilled caps and white aprons, will long be remembered by the people who fell under their gentle ministrations. They occupied a conspicuous place among the thousands who were employed on the Fair grounds, although their names and faces were familiar to a few outside of the building in which they so patiently and nobly labored.

During the six months of the Fair 18,500 cases were treated at the hospital, being an average of 120 a day. During the early days the cases were few and were confined almost



ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT-IRON GATES GUARDING ENTRANCE TO THE GERMAN SECTION, MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

and the two side pairs thirteen tons each.

They were finished in ornamental scroll work consisting of fruit, flower, leaf and other designs. The gates were made by Armbruster Brothers, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

GERMAN PORCELAIN EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of porcelain in the German section of the Manufactures department was one that attracted universal attention and admiration. The porcelain porch marking the entrance to this exhibit was one of the most beautiful pieces of architectural work on Columbia avenue.

This entire porch, or entrance, was made by the Royal Porcelain Factory of Berlin, Germany, and then transported to this country. When it

tiny salt-celler to the magnificent vase. There were many different sizes and styles of vases, some of them with figures and scenes almost life-like in their reproduction.

As a background or setting for this exhibit was a handsome painting on porcelain. The painting represented Cupid as conductor of a musicale, wherein the fowls of the air and earth were the musicians. The figures in the painting were perfect in color, the whole blending into a harmony of shades. The entire work was done by Prof. A. Kips, of Berlin, who was superintendent of the exhibit.

WORK OF THE COLUMBIAN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

There was one department at the World's

exclusively to the workmen employed upon the grounds and in the buildings. The least number treated was during May, that month showing a record of 2,631 cases. July and August showed the largest number of cases, 3,292 for the former and 3,169 for the latter. The greatest number of patients for any single day was on October 9, Chicago Day, when the record showed 253, three of whom died.

The cases treated represented almost every class of ailment. During the hot weather of July and August the number was increased by heat prostrations, faintings, headaches and other nervous complaints, very few being from accidents. That day of horror, the burning of the Cold Storage building, there were 102 cases, twenty-three of which came from the fire. There were three deaths on that day.



EXHIBIT OF PORCELAIN DESIGN. GERMAN SECTION MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



PORCELAIN EXHIBIT AND PAINTING ON PORCELAIN, GERMAN SECTION MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

EXHIBITS AT THE EXPOSITION.

That the Columbian Exposition was a great International event is plainly shown by the number of exhibitors from foreign countries and including almost every country in the world. It will be interesting to note the separate exhibitors in the various departments from each of the following countries:

Argentine Republic, 2,102	Italy, - - - - 1,164
Austria, - - - 619	Jamaica, - - - 407
Africa, - - - 3	Japan, - - - 3,297
Algeria, - - - 334	Korea, - - - 47
Australia, - - 11	Liberia, - - - 39
Belgium, - - - 578	Latin America, - 11
Brazil, - - - 681	Mexico, - - - 4,344
Bulgaria, - - - 259	Monaco, - - - 41
British Guiana, - 259	Netherlands, - - 82
Bolivia, - - - 2	New South Wales, - 864
British India, - 14	Norway, - - - 471
Canada, - - - 1,517	Orange Free States, - 18
Cape Colony, - - 73	Porto Rico, - - - 191
Ceylon, - - - 225	Poland, - - - 125
China, - - - 17	Peru, - - - 1
Costa Rica, - - 362	Portugal, - - - 42
Cuba, - - - 85	Persia, - - - 6
Curacas, - - - 103	Paraguay, - - - 28
Chili, - - - 6	Russia, - - - 850
Denmark, - - - 429	Spain, - - - 1,985
Ecuador, - - - 133	Syria, - - - 3
France, - - - 3,594	Siam, - - - 57
Germany, - - - 3,580	Switzerland, - - 121
Great Britain, - 2,833	Sweden, - - - 537
Greece, - - - 208	Trinidad, - - - 64
Guatemala, - - 126	Tunis, - - - 10
Honduras, - - - 2	Turkey, - - - 477
Holland, - - - 343	West Indies, - - 5
India, - - - 138	

Including the Krupp Gun exhibits, there was a total of Foreign exhibitors, - - - 36,629
Total number of American exhibitors, - - - 32,863

Making a grand total of - - - 69,492

Medals awarded to Foreign exhibitors, - - - 15,076
Medals awarded to American exhibitors, - - - 8,681

As illustrative of the labor performed by the juries of award over 250,000 separate exhibits were examined and reported upon, out of which accrued the ultimate total of 23,757 medals awarded.

It is proper to say that the number of American exhibitors, 32,863, does not in reality show the correct number, for the reason that there were a good many collective exhibits from a great many different people, but catalogued



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO ILLINOIS BUILDING. BRAZIL IN DISTANCE.

under one heading.
Both foreign and American exhibitors were distributed in the various buildings and departments as follows:

Agricultural, - 16,117	Ethnology, - - - 714
Manufactures, - 9,859	Leather, - - - 587
Fine Arts, - - 9,388	Krupp, - - - 85
Horticultural, - 4,827	Live Stock, - - 4,636
Mines and Mining, 6,974	Machinery, - - 1,290
Woman's - - - 4,653	Forestry, - - - 797
Liberal Arts, - 3,390	Electricity, - - 631
Transportation, - 1,190	Fisheries, - - - 505
Exhibits in Government building, - - - 2,421	

A comparative showing as to departments would be as follows:

	AMERICAN EXHIBITERS.	FOREIGN EXHIBITERS
Agricultural,	8792	7325
Manufactures,	1513	8346
Fine Arts,	2991	6397
Liberal Arts,	973	2417
Woman's,	1848	2805
Transportation,	796	544
Machinery,	772	518
Electricity,	484	147
Forestry,	396	401
Ethnology,	374	340
Horticultural,	2105	2722
Mines & Mining,	6704	1526
Leather Building,	293	294
Fisheries,	142	363
Live Stock,	4636	
Govt. Building,	2421	

The total number of exhibits would be greatly increased by adding those in Foreign buildings and State buildings that were not mentioned in catalogue, also the great number of displays made by the various concessionaires. The approximate value of all exhibits would be about \$60,000,000.

EXHIBITERS IN WOMAN'S BUILDING.

It is a matter for universal congratulation that the women, for the first time in the history of expositions, should have had a separate department in the Columbian Exposition and that they should have been able to secure such a large number of exhibitors, speaks volumes in favor of the mothers, aunts, daughters and sisters of this great republic.

The number of United States exhibitors was 4,848; exhibits from other countries, 2,802; making total number, 4,650. In reality this does not properly cover the number because there were several collective exhibits.

We give names of foreign countries, with number of exhibitors: Austria, 66; Belgium, 54; Cape of Good Hope, 23; Cuba, 58; Denmark, 35; France, 472; Germany, 139; Great Britain, 643; Guatemala, 30; India, 17; Japan, 76; Mexico, 722; New South Wales, 113; Norway, 63; Portugal, 3; Russia collective exhibit, 1; Siam, 15; Spain, 238; Sweden, 34. About fifteen hundred medals and diplomas were awarded to the women exhibitors.



EXPOSITION GROUNDS, LOOKING SOUTH FROM WOMAN'S BUILDING.

THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.

It has been said that most all enterprises finally fail of success, and in some respects it is no doubt true that all large undertakings must fail, because they are the ideals of men, and it seems to be impossible for any man or set of men to reach in practice their highest ideal.

The Columbian Exposition was such a combination of ideals that it would have been

If the entire fund had been subscribed by the city of Chicago, or the government of the United States, it would be regarded as in every particular successful, because the benefits to the city as a whole, or to the nation, was far more than sufficient to fully balance the expenditure.

The only unfortunate feature of the whole matter, was the inability of the management to return the advances made by the thirty thousand

would be so infinitesimally small as not to be noticed and it would have been an equitable thing to do.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL EXHIBIT.

An interesting exhibit in the Agricultural department was that made by the Eucalyptus Oil Company, of Queensland, Australia. One of the attractive features of the exhibit was the



AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

simply impossible to have closed its gates and be able to say that in every way it had proved successful.

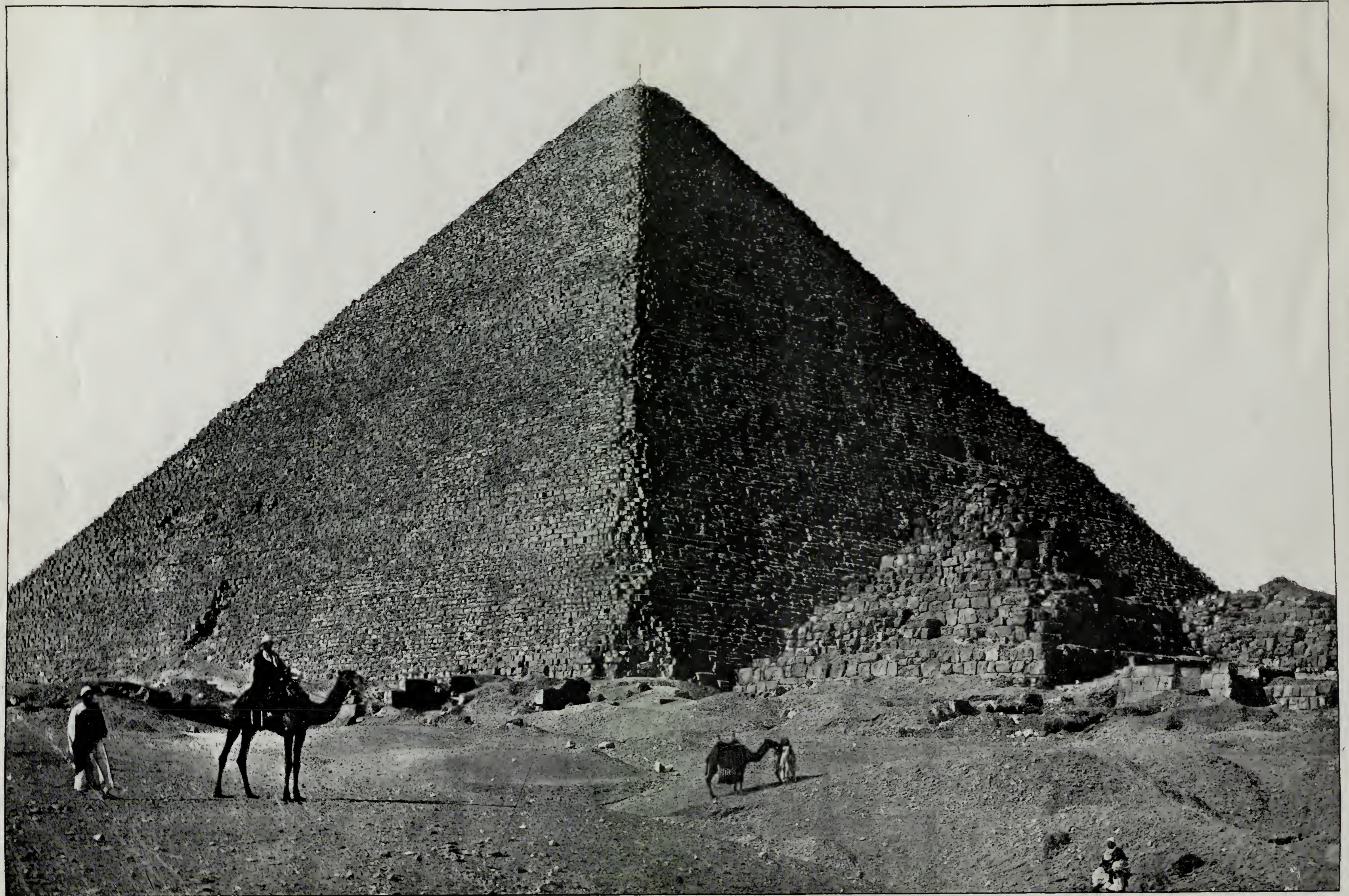
When considering the educational advantages of the Exposition, as more than compensating the stockholders for the money invested, which is undoubtedly the proper way to look at it, then indeed we have the very climax of success in this Exposition.

stockholders, many of whom have not been in the least benefitted.

It could not be expected that the results of holding such a great International Exposition could be secured without cost, but it would certainly have been proper that this expense should be distributed over the entire taxable property of the city, or if Congress should appropriate the amount, the per capita expense

large display of animals and birds, native to Australia, which were grouped in the pavilion.

The Eucalyptus trees are indigenous to Australia, and are commonly called "gum-trees" or "stringy-bark trees" from the gummy or resinous product obtained from them. The exhibit made was the product of this tree, manufactured into a remedial agent for the cure of many diseases of the throat.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TWO SIDES OF THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AT GIZEH, EGYPT; 746 FEET LONG, 450 FEET HIGH. (See Page 3.)



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A PROFILE VIEW OF THE GREAT SPHINX AT GIZEH, EGYPT, BUILT ABOUT 3,000 B. C. (See Page 3.)

TWO ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE "WHITE CITY."

The Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall which have called forth the admiration of thousands of visitors and which were an important adjunct or part of the "Court of Honor" at the Columbian Exposition are no more. They had served the purposes for which they were erected, but had become so endeared to the hearts of the people, that it is no wonder several thousand gathered there again, as the sun was disappearing in the west on the evening of January 8th, 1894, and remained nearly all night with feelings of regret, sorrow, admiration and awe to see the flames in their work of destruction.

A guard stationed in or near the Music Hall,

manufactures building began to burn.

The opening in the roof made by an avalanche of snow, gave a ready descent to the interior of Manufactures building for the burning fire brands and resulted in considerable damage to a number of exhibits, especially in the French section, which had been packed for removal.

For eight hours the fire burned and it is a wonder that the great building with its \$10,000,000, worth of exhibits ready for removal was not entirely destroyed.

Owing to the collapse of the Peristyle while the firemen were at work, one was killed and four others badly injured.

The Peristyle with the Music Hall on the north and the Casino on the south, formed the

metrical series. On either side of the archway of the portico were groups representing the genius of navigation and discovery, with supporting figures for each on the projecting rostrum of a vessel. On the landward sides of the arch were the names of three of America's explorers—De Soto, Cartier and Ponce de Leon. Twelve inscriptions written by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university, and which set forth all the great Exposition was meant to symbolize were cut upon the archway, six on the court of honor side and six on the lake side, as follows:

To the bold men, their names remembered or forgotten, who first explored through perils manifold, the shores, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys and plains of the new world.

A few dared, toiled and suffered. Myraids enjoy the fruits.



FRENCH SECTION, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, AFTER THE FIRE, JANUARY 8, 1894.

saw across the basin, evidences of fire in the Casino, from which he had recently driven three tramps. Turning on the alarm as quickly as possible the fire engines were soon at work and all the available assistance from Hyde Park was promptly on the ground. It being evident that the Casino could not be saved, attention and effort was directed to the Peristyle.

The elements combined against the efforts of men; the wind fanned the flame northward, the Peristyle was burning slowly but surely and one by one the great columns fell. The brave firemen fought the flames every inch of the way, but the Music Hall was soon reached and quickly destroyed, the sparks were flying in showers of danger until the board walk on roof of Man-

lake entrance to the World's Fair. In the center and forming the water-gate to the Court of Honor was the Columbus portico, surmounted by French and Potter's Columbus quadriga, representing the "Triumph of Columbus." A heroic figure of Columbus stood in a chariot drawn by four horses led by symbolical female figures and attended by mounted heralds. On either side of the portico rose lofty Corinthian columns, forming a colonnade 234 feet long connecting the Music Hall on one side and the Casino on the other. The cornice was decorated with heroic figures fifteen feet high, designed by Theodore Baur, and representing "Eloquence," "Music," "Fisher Boy," "Navigation" and "Indian Chief" repeated in sym-

Of many races, tongues, creeds and aims, but all heroes of discovery.

The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them.

To the brave women, who, in solitude, amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families and made homes.

To the brave settlers who leveled forests, cleared fields, made paths by land and water and planted commonwealths.

To the pioneers of civil and religious liberty.

But bolder they who first off-cast
Their moorings from the habitable past,
And volunteered chartless on the sea
Of storm-engendering liberty.

Toleration in religion the best fruit of the last four centuries.

Civil liberty the means of building up personal and national character.

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

We here highly resolve that government of the people,

by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

I, Freedom, dwell with knowledge; I abide with men by culture trained and fortified. Conscience my scepter is, and law my sword.

The portico of the Peristyle spanned the opening into the grand basin and was directly east of the statue of the Republic, while the Casino stood just at the shore end of the long pier where all visitors at the Fair were landed from the excursion boats.

C. B. Atwood, the architect of the Art Palace, was the designer of the Peristyle and the buildings at either end, which were erected at a cost of \$200,000. The Columbian arch in the portico was patterned after the Arc de Triomphe of the Place du Carrousel in Paris. Music hall was 200 feet long by 140 feet wide and contained an auditorium capable of seating 2,000 persons and a stage large enough to accommodate an orchestra of 300. It was three stories high,

in the lagoon in close proximity, and the rapidity with which several battalions of fire engines came to the rescue, resulted in a victory over the flames before they had destroyed the building.

The entire southwest part of the structure was badly damaged, the glass roof in that section falling in. There were but few exhibits remaining in the building at the time of the fire, and those were removed to a place of safety. The falling glass and roof came very nearly causing an accident to the firemen, but by quick work they managed to get out of the way.

The loss on the building, on the basis of its first cost of \$618,000, was about \$20,000. Considering the fact, however, that the building must eventually be torn down or burned up, the loss was really a gain to the South Park commissioners.

with the park commissioners again in full control, and the park policemen on duty.

It has been estimated that 50,000 people entered the park on New Year's day. They began arriving early in the morning and continued entering all day, on foot, bicycles, in phaetons, carriages, buggies and T-carts, all enjoying the democratic freedom of the different drives and avenues, and having another view of the great galaxy of the Exposition buildings.

It was agreed that the city of Chicago would have until May 1, 1894, to decide on the purchase of the Manufactures building for removal to the lake front.

The Art building, which is a substantially built structure, will probably remain permanently and be the home for the Field Columbian Museum.

A great drama has been enacted, the managers and performers have departed, the thousands of



RUINS OF THE CASINO, PERISTYLE AND MUSIC HALL AFTER THE FIRE. JANUARY 8, 1894.

and its style of architecture was Roman renaissance. The Casino was 250 feet by 120 feet wide and three stories high. The first floor was used by the bureau of Public Comfort and was a favorite resort for visitors. The second floor contained a public restaurant, with a seating capacity of 1,500. The third floor contained a gentleman's cafe and the kitchen.

On the evening of February 7th, just one month after the destruction of the Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall, fire was discovered in the southwest pavilion of the Agricultural building. During the day the guards had discovered two attempts to fire the building by incendiaries but had defeated their object on each occasion.

The last attempt, no doubt incendiary origin, was successful. The fire had gained some little headway before it was discovered. The prompt response of the fire-boat, Fire Queen, anchored

LAST ACT OF THE GREAT DRAMA.

Chicago is a great city. Her business men are great men and do things in a day that ordinarily require months or years.

The Exposition company gave a bond of \$100,000, to the South Park commissioners in 1890 and agreed to have all the World's Fair buildings removed by May 1, 1895.

On payment to the Park commissioners of \$200,000, in accordance with the contract made, the Exposition Company received back the bond originally given by it and relinquished control of Jackson Park, December 29, 1893.

Such buildings as contained property belonging to exhibitors were to be protected by the Exposition Company, but the gates of Jackson Park were to be opened to the public, January 1, 1894,

electric burners have been turned out, the colored fountains and chiming bells have ceased to play and now, one by one, the gorgeous combinations of scenic effects will be removed as objective realities, but will remain forever on the illustrated pages of history and on the minds of the people of all nations.

During the Exposition period the grounds and buildings were filled with people, representatives of every sect, nation and tongue, all enthusiastically admiring the matchless architectural grandeur of the buildings and at the same time loud in their praise of the countless exhibits so attractively arranged.

Years and centuries may pass before another Exposition will be attempted on such a magnificent scale as has characterized the Columbian Exposition, but always and for all time the peerless splendor of this effort will be remembered.



BURNING OF THE PERISTYLE, MUSIC HALL, CASINO AND MANUFACTURES BUILDING, JANUARY 8, 1894.



ARMOR EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY W. H. JAKUES, ORDNANCE ENGINEER.

In 1891 an authority comparing various types of armor said: "This competition between different modes of making armor has run through many chapters and no final relative result has yet been obtained." Nor do we look for *finality*! Armor manufacturers will continue in the future, as in the past, to so combine their theories and their practice as to equal or surpass the efforts of their competitors only to have their own successes eclipsed by some fortunate discovery in metallurgy and treatment.

Remarkable advances have, however, been made in the last three years. The chapters in this history have been short, spirited and remarkably interesting since the Annapolis trials of September, 1890, when the victory for *steel* armor over British (Cammell) compound was so overwhelming that we could, for a short period at least, limit our attention to the means of still further improving the *steel* type by the employment of small percentages of alloys to reduce cracking and increasing hardness. In the subsequent comparative trials particular attention has been given to the value of nickel alloyed with steel suggested by Riley, of Glasgow, and Schneider, of Creusot, and to a revival of the case-hardening practised many years ago by Ellis, of Sheffield.

This development has been principally accomplished by the Bethlehem Iron Company, whose extensive exhibit of war material in the Marine Division of the Department of Transportation Exhibits contains some splendid examples of armor manufacture and ballistic power.

The principal foreign exhibit of armor is made by Krupp, of Essen, who has compound and nickel-steel plates of 12 and 16 inches thickness and Messrs. John Brown & Co., Atlas Steel and Iron works, of Sheffield, England.

Examples of the British iron and steel compound type treated and untreated by the Tressider cooling process, and samples of nickel steel are promised by the latter company. Ellis' carbonized plates will be particularly interesting, as he was the first to case-harden heavy armor by treating the surface with charcoal.

One of the most interesting comparisons will be that between the Bethlehem nickel steel carbonized plate that was tested July 30, 1892 at that company's proving ground and the English plate generally known as the Ellis-Tressider No. 2. Both plates were 8 x 6 inches; the former 10½ inches thick and the latter 10 inches. Both were carbonized and sprayed with a cooling fluid, but while the first was made of nickel steel, the latter was of the compound type ⅓ of its thickness steel, the remaining ⅔ iron.

This English plate was also one of the first, if not *the* first, British plate subjected to a test

of five Holtzer steel armor piercing shells fired at high velocities. The difference, however, in the attacks on the two plates was very great. Taking Capt. Orde Brown's comparison we find the Bethlehem plate resisted the attack of 8 inch armor piercing projectiles fired with a striking velocity of 1700 feet per second, while the Ellis-



W. H. JAKUES,
ORDNANCE ENGINEER.

Tressider plate resisted 6 inch projectiles with 1950 feet per second, striking velocity. In the former, the penetration was 11.7 inches with 542.5 tons energy per ton of plate; while in the latter the penetration was 9.95 inches with 310.1 ft. tons energy per ton of plate. Supposing the projectiles to be of the same grade and quality the heavier projectiles and the much greater energy constituted very much the severer test.

Although the recent development has been chiefly in the direction of securing a harder face to the homogeneous steel plates there still remain the two types for comparison: that of a resistance which will keep out a projectile of any calibre if thick enough, and that which will destroy the projectiles until a calibre is reached whose smashing and racking energy will demolish the protection, although perhaps, at the risk of its own destruction.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the fact that the United States is not the only nation engaged in successfully producing hard armor, nor is the method revived by Mr. Harvey the only one receiving attention. The general success of this type, however, will necessitate the employment of guns of large calibre, although perhaps not of the enormous dimensions of the 16½-inch, 122½-ton breech-loading rifle that Mr. Krupp has sent from Essen to be exhibited.

The exhibition of war material is a very notable one, and the Commission and chiefs of

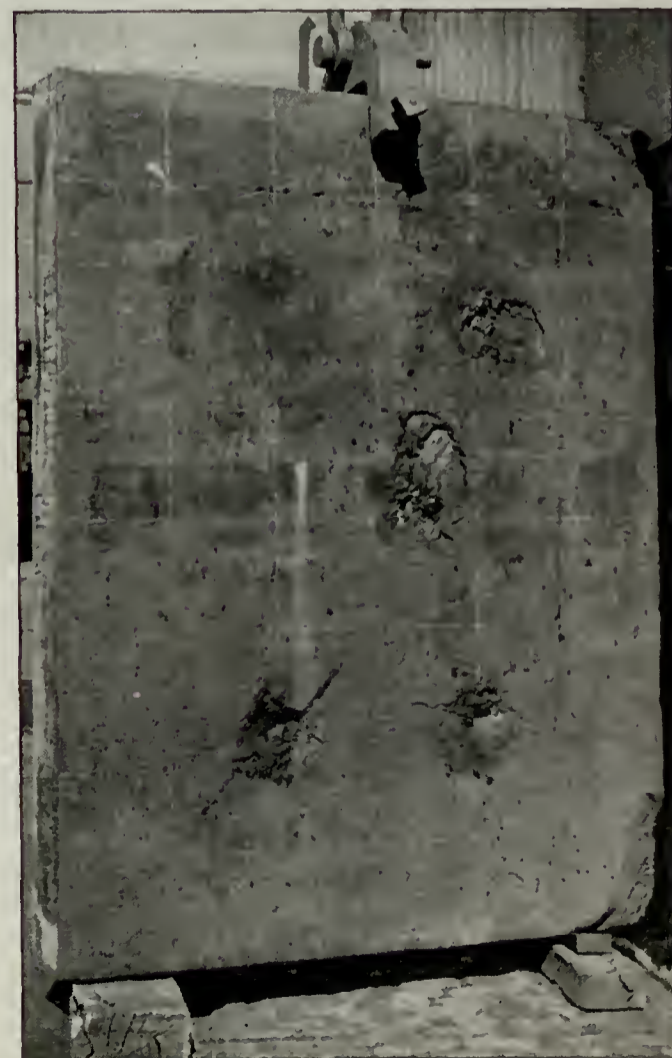
departments are to be congratulated on the wonderful collection which is the result of their energy and ability.

The ballistic plate representing the redoubt armor of the battleship "Texas" was 12 inches in thickness. Attacked by Holtzer 8-inch armor piercing projectiles with velocities of 1678, 2004 and 1835 feet per second it resisted them all without developing cracks, although allowing the one of 2004 feet per second velocity to perforate.

W. H. JAKUES.

Mr. W. H. Jaques was born in 1848. He entered the United States Naval Academy in 1863, where he passed a course of civil, mechanical, marine and military engineering and was graduated in 1867. Since then he has been actively employed in the various duties of his profession, until November, 1887, when he resigned his commission in the United States Navy to accept a position with the Bethlehem Iron company, of which he is Ordnance Engineer, for the design, construction and adaption of machinery for the establishment there of ordnance armor-plate works. He has had charge of the following scientific work: 1870-74—an assistant in the United States Coast Survey, in charge of triangulation, surveys, chart-making and deep-sea research and astronomical work; received thanks of Peabody Academy of Science for service rendered; 1874-1878—assisted New York Board of Education in technical education; 1881-82—Assistant Inspector of Ordnance; 1883-85—Member and Secretary of the United States Gun Foundry Board, and Member of Board for the Improvement of Washington Branch of Potomac river; 1886-87—Secretary to Senate Committee on Ordnance and Warships.

Lieutenant Jaques is well known in the States and in Europe for his technical work as Secretary and Member of the United States Gun Foundry Board, and author of various scientific works on ordnance, armor, torpedoes, etc.



APPEARANCE OF PLATE AFTER FOUR SHOTS.

THE TRANSPORTATION VASE.

[A testimonial to Chief Willard A. Smith, which perpetuates in solid silver the famous Golden Gate of the Transportation Building at the World's Fair.]

Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York, have just completed and contributed to the history of the World's Columbian Exposition an art work in

42 inches in circumference. The Grecian form has been employed for a background, and upon this the artist has presented an allegorical representation by etching, carving and chiseling pictures of those exhibits in the Transportation building which illustrate the various stages and progress in modes of transportation by land and water; but by far the most interesting part is the reproduction of the famous Golden Door

There be three things which make a nation great and prosperous. A fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyances for men and goods from place to place.—*Bacon*.

Of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing-press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for civilization.—*Macaulay*.

Below the golden door, circling round the



THE TRANSPORTATION VASE, PRESENTED TO WILLARD A. SMITH, CHIEF DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION, WORLD'S FAIR.

solid silver which perpetuates in this costly metal the marvelous architecture and the pictures of the exhibits of one of the most interesting buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. This art work is in the form of a testimonial vase, presented by prominent American exhibitors to Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits.

The vase stands 24 inches high and measures

of the building which faced the lagoon at the Fair. This is a perfect piece of work; it measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the foundation and stands $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and within this space is reproduced every detail in the series of golden arches—the frieze work, the Moorish kiosks on either side, and the quotations from Bacon and Macaulay which have become familiar to the millions who entered the building:

lower part of the vase, are ten panels; they tell the history of transportation on land, in etched pictures of the vehicles used at different periods, in various countries, beginning with the Turkish sedan chair, 1775; Indian traveau, 1785; Lapland dog sledge, 1800; Mexican cart, 1810; dandy horse, 1810; Conestoga wagon; stage-coach, 1825; John Bull train, 1831; Cooper train, 1831, and Dewitt Clinton train, 1831.

Dividing the panels are winged female figures, symbolical of transportation. Circling around the upper part of the body of the vase is another

eral Manager Wagner Palace Car Co.; A. A. Pope, President National Malleable Castings Co.; C. A. Griscom, President International

Navigation Co.; C. F. Kimball, President National Carriage Builders' Ass'n; Robert P. Linderman, President Bethlehem Iron Works; John A. Tackaberry, Vice-President and General Manager John Stephenson Co.; J. Elfreth Watkins, Pennsylvania Railroad, Treasurer.

On either side of the vase there are good-sized reproductions in relief work of the groups by Boyle, one representing transportation by water, the other transportation on land.

The vase rests on an ebony base, on two sides of which there are large ivory panels. Engraved on one side is a picture of the modern locomotive and tender, on the other the modern steamship. The detail in these panels is marvelously executed, and in its entirety this testimonial is a beautiful illustration of the development of art metal work in this country and its extraordinary possibilities at the close of the nineteenth century.

SPECIAL DAYS AT THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The plan of Special Days, introduced at the World's Fair, has been followed with marked success. Almost every state, territory, county and society on the Pacific Slope has either had a special day at the Exposition, or will have before it closes. With added special attractions, and fired with an enthusiasm to make a record of attendance each special day has been marked by an increased number of visitors. Flower days have been one of the greatest attractions, on which occasions wagon-loads of blossoms were given away and used in decorations. The great dailies of San Francisco gave special days to the children, on which occasions thousands of the little ones were given the freedom of the Exposition.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

series of etched panels. In these are pictured the various methods and conveyances of transportation by water, beginning with the Viking ship of the year 1000; Indian canoe, 1100; gondola, 1200; Santa Maria, 1492; a full-rigged three-master of 1800; the Stevens twin-screw steamer of 1804; the Cleremont of 1807, and an ocean steamer of 1840. On either side of the neck of the vase, protruding from the body, are two handles, one representing water, the other steam. On the obverse side of the vase is the etched inscription with the names of the donors, as follows:

From
American Exhibitors,
Department of Transportation Exhibits,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Chicago, U. S. A., 1893,

to

WILLARD A. SMITH, CHIEF,

In commemoration of the conception, perfection and administration of the first distinctive Transportation Department in the history of the International Expositions.

Committee:—J. G. Pangborn, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Chairman; George M. Pullman, President Pullman Palace Car Co.; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Board, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R.; Frank Thomson, Vice-President Pennsylvania R.R.; W. C. Van Horne, President Canadian Pacific R.R.; C. K. Lord, Vice-President Baltimore & Ohio R.R.; Edward H. Williams, Baldwin Locomotive Works; Edward Ellis, President Schenectady Locomotive Works; R. S. Hughes, President Rogers Locomotive Works; M. L. Hinman, President Brooks Locomotive Works; J. A. Spoor, Gen-



ENTRANCE TO MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

One thing noticeable in the Midwinter Exposition is that same seeking after artistic and harmonious architectural effects so profusely illustrated at the World's Columbian Exposition. The builders of the California Exposition had as an incentive and pattern the glorious achievements of those who builded the World's Fair. While it is true that in the general planning of the structures, notably the Administration and Horticultural and Agricultural buildings, a similarity can be seen between the two, although on a much smaller scale at the Midwinter Fair than at the World's Fair, at the same time there is a departure from the style of architecture as seen at the latter place.

In planning and designing the different build-

ments are a leading feature, although on a more condensed plan than at the World's Fair. There being no separate Transportation or Electricity buildings exhibits in these departments have found a home in the Mechanics and Manufactures buildings.

A great deal of attention is given to the Educational exhibit, which is to be found in the galleries of the Liberal Arts building. The most conspicuous of these exhibits is that made by the University of California. It occupies the whole of the north gallery of the building. One of the most interesting displays made in this section is that of the Lick Astronomical Observatory.

For some reason no exhibit has been made by the Stanford University, which is to be regretted, as this enterprising young institution should have had a fine showing.

education prevailing among the disciples of Brigham Young.

Nearly all the rest of the space is devoted to displays from private schools, all showing a degree of excellence which proves that in the race for wealth the inhabitants of the Pacific Slope have not forgotten the advantages of an education.

The Electrical display at the Midwinter Fair, owing to a lack of co-operation on the part of American and Foreign manufacturers and exhibitors, is confined more to electrical effects than to exhibits. The great feature of this display is the Electric Tower, standing in the Central Court. This tower is built on the model of the great Eiffel tower of Paris, and reaches a height of 272 feet. On its summit is an immense search light, the largest of the great search lights which were used at the Columbian Exposition. But



GENERAL VIEW OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

ings at the Midwinter Exposition, there was not so much of the international idea as at the World's Fair. In certain instances the style so prevalent in the early history of the Pacific Coast, when the Franciscan monks were attempting to civilize the aboriginal inhabitants, has been reproduced. This style was seen at the World's Fair in the California building, with its great arched doorways and windows, low tiled roofs and broad inviting verandas, which made it one of the handsomest as well as the most commodious of all the state buildings.

Among the special buildings erected by different countries can be seen the same line of architecture as was shown at the World's Fair. Foreign nations, especially those from Asia and Africa, seldom deviating from old beaten paths.

In the general plan of exhibits the depart-

Another exhibit which attracts much attention from visitors is that made by Yale College. This is the same exhibit that was seen and admired at the World's Fair. Yale is the only university making a general exhibit, although Harvard makes a fine Astronomical exhibit and Johns Hopkins shows some of the work of its department of physics.

Following these in points of interest are the exhibits made by the Brothers of the Christian Schools of California, which includes specimens of work from the Colleges of St. Mary and the Sacred Heart, and from St. Joseph's Academy. The exhibit made by the Mormon schools of Utah is a very interesting and attractive one. The work done by pupils in this display is, if anything, far superior to that shown in other exhibits, and speaks well for the system of

it is the electric illumination of the body of this tower from base to summit that makes it so remarkable a show piece. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted in the history of expositions. The Eiffel tower was not illuminated in this way. Not only are the outlines cut out against the blackness of the night in lines of incandescent lights, but the sides of the tower are resplendent with electric representations of beautiful rosettes, of the shield of California, of the coat of arms of the great empire state, and of the typical grizzly of the Rockies. All these are brought out in vivid colors, and the effect is one that cannot be easily described. The tower is in reality a pillar of fire by night, and can be seen for miles around San Francisco, and from far out on the Pacific beyond the Golden Gate.

This wonderful tower is very popular by day, as well as by night, for its electric elevator carries thousands daily to the upper of the three galleries which surround it, and from this point of vantage can be obtained the best possible view of the Exposition and its surroundings. No more beautiful birdseye view can be imagined anywhere on the face of God's green earth than this view from the top of the Bonet steel tower. Strangers from abroad stand as long as the guards will let them, drinking in the beauty of the scene, and again and again they ascend the lofty outlook and seem never to tire of the experience. One of the Electric Fountains which graced the Grand Basin at the World's Fair was removed to California, and delights the thousands who visit the Fair, as it did the millions who saw it at Chicago.

The General Electric and the Western Electric Companies, deserve much of the credit for the superb system of lighting to be seen at the Midwinter Fair. While not on a scale of magnitude to equal that of the World's Fair, ample light is furnished to produce the desired effects, as well as to give the buildings and ground sufficient illumination to annihilate the darkness which settles down over the Pacific Slope at nightfall.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE AT THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The space given to the products of the soil in the Midwinter Exposition is commensurate with the importance of these products in the wealth of that section of the country. The building devoted to the exhibits in the departments of Horticulture, Agriculture and Viticulture is really three buildings in one. There is a main building and two annexes. One annex is devoted to exhibits from Northern California

and the other from Southern California. The Southern group of counties were the ones which made such a fine exhibit at the World's

Fair, and included San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Orange.

The apple counties make a fine exhibit, the best displays coming from the Northern part of the state including Humboldt, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Shasta and Butte, although Santa Cruz, San Diego and San Bernardino make displays evidencing the fact that they can grow good apples as well as the citrus fruits. Never before has the Pacific Coast made such a varied display of its fruit resources. While California takes the lead, Oregon and Washington come in for their share of attention by making a fine exhibit of the different varieties for which their soil and climate is adapted.

It is not in the horticultural department alone that the showing is fine. If California leads as a fruit growing state she is in no wise behind as a cereal producing section. The exhibits in the Agricultural department include the full range of products in the cereal kingdom. Its grains and grasses compare with those produced in any country on the globe, while the quantity produced to the acre far surpasses many. California is essentially a wheat growing state. In this department the display made by the University of California in the Manufactures building is an attractive one. Canada has a splendid showing of its grains and grasses, the Northwest Territories especially making a fine display.

Another attractive feature in this department is the great flower show. No country on earth can produce such lovely flowers or in greater profusion than California. The Flower Carnival of Santa Barbara is one of the features of that city. Each county has been represented by flower days, some of cherry blossoms, others



ELECTRIC TOWER AND ALLEGORICAL FOUNTAIN. MANUFACTURES BUILDING IN DISTANCE, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.



ALLEGORICAL FOUNTAIN, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

almond blossoms, and still others of sweet peas, roses and the various blossoms and flowers which grow in such profusion in that climate.

SPECIAL FEATURES AT THE MID-WINTER FAIR.

Among the attractive special exhibits it was natural to suppose that the Chinese would make a conspicuous display. Nor has this expectation failed of realization. The Chinese merchants of San Francisco have spared no pains or expense to make their exhibit one of the finest and most unique at the Exposition. The pagoda is filled with everything produced by the Celestials. Refreshments and sweetmeats are served, together with tea such as only the Chinese know how to brew. In a central court can be seen the choicest plants cultivated by the Mongolian race, while the decorations in all parts of the building are the best efforts of Chinese artists.

Among the exhibits can be seen many beautiful articles of furniture carved in ebony and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Silk, sugar canes and rice take the lead in the display. The usual Joss house and theater are to be seen, with its never-ending performance. One advantage the entertaining features of the Chinese have at the Midwinter Fair which they did not at the World's Fair is the fact that in San Francisco they have a large number of their own countrymen as patrons, and do not have to depend upon the cupidity of the Americans for all their revenue.

The Vienna Prater of the Midwinter Fair is patterned after the Austrian exhibit made on Midway Plaisance, the difference being on a smaller scale. The exhibit consists of three main buildings and several bazaars. The refreshment accommodations, places of barter and all the accessories of a genuine Austrian village can be seen. The famous Imperial Vienna orchestra has been one of the leading attractions of this exhibit. During the visit of Sousa's great band the two gave a concert, each orches-

tra playing selections, after which the two played as one. Never before was such music heard on the Pacific Slope.

Perhaps one of the most interesting exhibits made at the Exposition, to the uninitiated, is the '49 Camp. Here can be seen a perfect facsimile of the early miners' life, as it existed way back in 1849, and for many succeeding years. Those were days when the yellow metal was the only source of wealth in that section of the country, and long before the inhabitants turned their attention to fruit and grain raising.

Here are reproduced, either as the originals or as a perfect counterpart, many of the cabins

which sheltered such men as Mackay, Senator Perkins and other California millionaires in the days when they wielded the pick and shovel in their efforts to glean the precious metal from the mountains and gulches. Relics are seen, once the property of John Marshall, the man who picked up a piece of yellow metal in the mill-race at Sutter's Fort way back in 1848, and which was the beginning of California's prosperity. James S. Brown and Israel Evans, the only two men living today who were with John Marshall when he picked up that first piece of gold in California, are a leading attraction of the camp. These men never tire of telling their experience in those days so long ago. Brown's story of that momentous event seldom varies from the following language:

"We were soldiers in the Mormon Battalion, Israel and me, and started to California the day after my baptism. We reached the coast by the southern route. The Mexican War was over, and our company was disbanded at Los Angeles. A part of the boys then marched to Sutter's Fort, and six of us went to work on the mill. I worked at whip-sawing. It was in the mill-race that Marshall picked up something that looked like gold. He handed the flakes to me in his hat, and I bit them to see if they were gold. I couldn't be sure until I had tested farther, so I went in to the fire, and tried to melt the metal, but couldn't do it. I knew then that it was gold, and went back to where they were working, and said, 'Boys, it is gold!' They all laughed and shouted, and there wasn't much work done that day. Henry Bigler was honest and faithful, and tells the story true, but he didn't go into details. I've thought a good deal about those days, and am getting up a pamphlet that will have the whole thing set down as it happened. I don't know of any other man at Sutter's who kept a diary but Bigler. We didn't any of us know the importance time would give to what we saw. At first Cap. Sutter was mad about the gold, and swore a



THE VIENNA PRATER AND SOUTHEAST SECTION OF COURT OF HONOR, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF CHINESE BUILDING, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

SOME MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.



THE '49 CAMP AND GENERAL VIEW FROM NEVADA BUILDING, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

good deal, and said the discovery would ruin him. He wanted to build a grist-mill and saw-mill on the American River, and we had skilled hands in our company that was willing to work, and take pay in cattle, horses and grub. He was afraid we'd throw up the job and go to digging, but we stuck to our contract, and finished the mills. Afterwards we dug out enough gold to make each of us a small pile to take back to our friends."

Camp life is represented here just as it existed in '49, when law and order was something unknown, and when each man was his own lawyer, judge and executioner. The gambling features take on all the appearance of that time, and day and night the crowd surges around the tables with all the abandon and recklessness that characterized the gambler's life of long ago. The dance-house flourishes as of yore, and the crack of the revolver rings out with equal frequency.

Perhaps one of the most curious relics of pioneer life to be found in the camp is a genuine bill of fare as furnished to the guests of a hotel in one of the early mining towns, known under the suggestive sobriquet of Hangtown, in 1850. It smacks somewhat of the prices asked by the restaurants at the World's Fair on the opening day:

SOUP.	
Bean.....	\$1.00 Oxtail (short).....\$1.50
ROAST.	
Beef, Mexican (prime cut).....	\$1.50
Beef, Upalong.....	1.00
Beef, Plain.....	1.00
Beef, with one Potato (fair size).....	1.25
Beef, tame, from the States.....	1.50
VEGETABLES.	
Baked Beans, plain....	\$.75
Baked Beans, greased.....	1.00
Two Potatoes (medium size).....	.50
Two Potatoes (peeled).....	.75
ENTREES.	
Sauerkraut.....	\$1.00
Bacon, Fried.....	1.00
Bacon, Stuffed.....	1.50
Hash, low grade.....	.75
Hash, 18 carats.....	1.00

G ME.	
Codfish Balls, per pair.....	\$.75
Grizzly, Roast.....	1.00
Grizzly, Fried.....	.75
Jack Rabbit (whole).....	1.00
PASTRY.	
Rice Pudding, plain.....	\$.75
Rice Pudding, with Molasses.....	1.00
Rice Pudding, with Brandy Peaches.....	2.00
Square Meal, with Dessert, \$3.00.	
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.	
GOLD SCALES ON THE END OF THE BAR.	
The last sentence explains the form of payment, gold dust being legal tender in those days.	

Although the Midwinter Exposition has no Midway Plaisance, in the sense that locality was made famous during the World's Fair, the fact that many of the most curious features of that thoroughfare can be seen at the California Fair, gives it a certain resemblance. Besides the Chinese exhibit and the Vienna Prater, spoken of elsewhere, many displays which attracted universal attention in Chicago last year are coming in for their share of notice on the Pacific Coast.

Here may be seen a typical German village and all its accessories, with all the appearance of having been removed bodily from its home near the Rhine. The same quaint houses; the same class of entertaining features, refreshments, music, etc., can be seen as were so conspicuous at the original Midway.

A Japanese Tea Garden, with its little almond-eyed attendants, caters to the wants of Midwinter visitors. The number of this people at the Midwinter Fair far exceeds that of the World's Fair, as the lands of the Mikado and the Californian are only separated by an expanse of water, and easier of access than the City by the Lake.

The Streets of Cairo are again seen in all their incongruity. Camels wobble along with their burdens of curious people, followed by crowds of Egyptians and the inimitable donkey boys with their patient and much-abused little animals. Here can be heard and seen people of all nationalities and languages, and the discordant notes that swell up from the motley throng of moving, shouting, gesticulating humanity reminds one of a modern Bedlam. The Dance du Venture is here in all its spirit of abandon, with apparently no fear of having a quietus put upon it by some over-zealous official. The sword contests, wherein some native is supposed to defend himself against the combined attacks of a half dozen adversaries



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ANNE HATHAWAY COTTAGE, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

has the same fascination for the curious crowds.

The Midwinter Fair could not be complete without at least an attempt to imitate one of the leading features of the Columbian Exposition—the great Ferris Wheel. This the Pacific Slope inventor has succeeded in doing in a small way by means of the Firth Wheel. This wheel seems to serve all the purposes for which its larger cotemporary was built, while the patrons have the satisfaction that should they tumble out or any portion of the wheel break they would not have the same distance to fall as in the original wheel.

The Sioux Indian Camp is the mecca for those who are interested in these savages' war and ghost dances, although it must be confessed that their gyrations and evolutions are quite tame compared to what they were when these

occasionally handling a piece representative of certain money value, in having Uncle Sam's official stamp upon it.

The cyclorama of Kilauea is another Midway attraction to be seen at the Midwinter Fair. Some pronounce it one of the grandest exhibits to be seen. The realism is so perfect that the visitors can almost imagine themselves in the presence of the mighty Kilauea itself. To make the scene more realistic native Hawaiian priests are seen offering sacrifices and supplicating "Pele, the Famous Goddess of Fire," and soft-voiced natives of Hawaii sing beautiful songs of their native land.

An item of interest to all students of Shakespeare is a reproduction of the cottage made famous by having been the home of the celebrated bard's wife, known in English history as

THE MIDWINTER FAIR INTERNATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE.

The idea of making the California Exposition international was uppermost in the minds of the gentlemen who conceived it. This idea has been carried out as far as possible, and the Midwinter Fair has all that internationality characteristic of past expositions. California was fortunate in holding her exposition so close on the heels of the World's Fair. By this plan she succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of many foreign countries, which might not have been willing to take an active part had they been compelled to prepare a new exhibit and go to the trouble and expense of installing and caring for it.

The interest taken in the Exposition by those



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF PALACE OF MECHANIC ARTS, MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

same individuals meant business and were about to go out on the war-path.

The Ostrich Farm, which was a product of California at the World's Fair, attracts attention at the Midwinter. It is not recorded whether the same individual stands on the outside and shouts, as of yore: "Right this way for the O-o-strich Farm; nevah out an' nevah oval. Twenty-seven live o-o-striches from Afric's sunny clime." Here can be heard the same old story of how the male and female birds take their turns at keeping the eggs warm until the young nestlings come forth.

The Colorado Gold Mine, with its ingenious mechanism portraying the workings of a modern mine in full operation, is a feature of absorbing interest to thousands of visitors, whose only knowledge of the yellow metal consists in

Anne Hathaway. There is no record of what tales are told to the visitors of how the youthful poet wedded a girl seven or eight years his senior, or the influence this had on his subsequent life.

The cottage, with its historical associations, will ever be of interest to Englishmen, as long as the memory of Shakespeare is kept green. History will give the wife of the great poet her proper place, and among the thousands of visitors who inspect this place so fraught with conflicting memories, the wife, Anne Hathaway, receives an equal amount of homage with the poet himself, as having performed her part in the early life struggle of the Bard of Avon.

Above all these curious sights Mt. Shasta towers forming a natural bit of scenery which is not numbered among the curious freaks.

foreign countries bordering on the Pacific is more noticeable than those near the Atlantic. This can be accounted for by the fact that those countries look to the Pacific coast states as their natural commercial neighbors. Asiatic countries, and Central and South American states are seen at the Midwinter Fair, although not to such a marked degree as at the World's Fair. Comparing the Midwinter to past expositions it must stand as about as international in character as the most of them have been. The lack of official recognition by the government can not be said to have worked any detriment to the success of the Exposition, especially when it is taken into consideration that the World's Fair found one of its greatest obstacles in the position taken by the government on certain questions.